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PARS.-Klosque No. 12. Near Grand Hotel,

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS.-The City and Suburban News Burea of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information nents for public use instantly dissemi ted to the press of the whole country.

Sectional?

arkansas points the same way as Alabama. Maine, next Monday, will undoubtedly point with emphasis in the direction indicated by Vermont.

As the strength and the weakness of the Repudiation movement develop locally, the probability increases that the vote in November will show a pretty clean dividing line between one part of the Union and another. Thus it will be possible to separate upon the map all the silver States from all the honest-money States by drawing one continuous, unbroken line from the Atlantic seaboard to the Dominion frontier, leaving no insular State belonging to either party within the territory of the other party.

That would mean that the issue between the honest dollar and the dishonest dollar is almost as definitely a sectional issue as that which once divided the free States from the slave States.

That such should be the case would be one of the greatest of possible misfortunes to the people of the United States; and this entirely apart from the merits of the question. A thousand times better for all concerned that the silver States and the gold States should alternate all over the map of the Union, than that another political controversy and conflict of material interest should divide the country into two distinct territorial sections.

Nevertheless, if destiny has so arranged the facts, the situation must be faced; and we may particularly remark that patriotism, assisted by Brother HANNA and Brother BYNUM, should above all things make it sure that this frontier passes Indiand on the right and safe side.

Out of the Swamp.

Not a few truly Democratic journals which were jured into the swamp of Repudiation by the false light of Regularity, have recently reconsidered their reluctant decision to support BRYAN in spite of their abhorrence of the Chicago platform. They are struggling to get out of the morass, and every hand should be extended to help them back to firm ground again.

In particular, we congratulate our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Argus, upon what seems to be a definite readjustment of its position for the remainder of the campaign. The traditions of this venerable organ at the State capital, and its peculiar relations to the State organizaion, make its course in the present emerpency a matter of difficulty and delicacy. It is encouraging, therefore, to find in the Argus remarks as sensible and frank as the following upon the result in Vermont, and its Learing on the duty of New York Demo-

crats at the approaching Convention : "Our State Convention is about to assemble, and an effort will be made to commit the party in this State to the extremest limit of endorsement of the Chicago Convention and all its acts. There is surely nothing in the Vermont election to encourage radicalism; to those who can see, to those who will hear, the lesson is sufficiently clear as to public sentiment in the East disaster and disruption in a Democracy which for fighting capacity was without superiors in the Union and for loyalty with few equals, considering the disadvantages of sure ann the New York delegates at Chicago, but there is much to suggest the inexpediency of limiting regularity in the Eastern States to acceptance of an issue which Senator THLMAN admitted to be sectional and hostile

We have not provoked this issue; we have not sought division. The responsibility is theirs, not ours; and theirs must be the reckoning, if for the thousands they have driven away they find no new thousands save in their day dreaming. If the issue be, indeed, sectional, self-preservation is the first law

If the men who think, the men who see, the men who are not deaf, shall be in control at Buffalo, well and good. But if the blind insist upon leading the blind, what then ?"

What then? Why, a square and manly acceptance of the situation on the part of all New York Democrats who believe in honest money, and henceforth let them raise both their voices and their votes alike against the Repudiators and their allies. the trucklers.

Still Stirring Up Hatred.

"Now, my friends, when you come to use the ballot, I want you to remember that the ballot was not given to you by any man who employs you.

So spoke Mr. BRYAN at Chicago, on Labor Day, in the course of what some of the news papers call a non-partisan speech.

Well, if it was not partisan, it was worse. Had anybody said or suggested that the ballot had been given to Mr. BRYAN's hear ears by their employers? What occasion was there for emphasizing the fact? Why did he deem it important to jog the memory

of his audience on that subject? There could have been only one purpose That was to instil into the minds of those who should hear or read his words, the idea that there is a natural enmity between the

workingman and his employer. Translated into plain English, BRYAN's words mean: "Hate and distrust your em-

ployer; his interests are opposed to yours." There are hundreds and thousands of workingmen who are too intelligent to be misled by such teaching, and who know very well that without practically harmonious action neither employer nor workman can prosper long; but the wickedness of appeals of this kind lies in their influence upon the ignorant and unfortunate, who are thus led to believe that their own welfare will be promoted by opposition to every-

thing which their employers desire. Mr. BRYAN's advice, furthermore, is an insuit, both to employers and employed. Mr. BRYAN is a practising lawyer, and preants. Suppose a politician at Lincoln should gentiemen: "Now, my friends, when you you by any man who employs you." Can there be much doubt that the young gentlemen would resent the imputation that they

the Boy Orator of the Platte would pitch the intruding adviser out of the window? And yet Mr. BRYAN's Chicago speech is no less offensive to self-respecting workingmen.

The Passing of the Fur Scal.

The report brought back from Ounalaska by Mr. C. H. TOWNSEND of the Fish Commission confirms that which returning vessels had already made as to the great falling off in the Pribylov seal herd this year. What is more important, Mr. Town-SEND says that Dr. JORDAN, the leader of the Behring Sea Mixed Commission, composed of expert observers sent out by the British and Dominion Governments and by our own, traces this decrease directly to pelagic sealing. But it yet remains to be seen whether he expresses the opinion and forecasts the report of the Mixed Commission as a whole. If he does, the shattered remnant of the once enormous and increasing herd may yet be saved from complete extermination by tardy restrictions on ocean hunting such as our Government has hitherto been pleading for in vain. If not, the disposition of the British and Canadian representatives to sacrifice the herd to the immediate interests of the Victoria sealers will be so manifest that Congress ought to have no hesitation in passing next winter the DINGLEY bill for either saving the Alaska fur seal or promptly closing the whole business, so that the provisions of the bill may be put into operation for the coming year.

The figures now put before us by Mr. Townsenp indicate that the pelagic catch in Behring Sea will not exceed 30,000 scals this season, although there have been about seventy vessels at work there. Last year about a third more seals were captured by only fifty-seven vessels. The season has been unfavorable in temperature, but the real reason for the falling off seems unquestionably to be the ravages that have already occurred under the Paris rules. The Dominion sealers are not so much to blame as the British and Dominion Governments, since each owner of a vessel wants to get as many seals as possible until the harvest is over. Yet they are furnishing a modern instance of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The Revolt in the Philippines.

While the uprising in Spain's Pacific col ony is of minor consequence compared with the great insurrection in Cuba, yet it cannot be called trivial. The official acknowledgment that the rebels are so strongly posted that it would be imprudent to attack them before the arrival of reenforcements, is significant, and now we hear of their capturing the Governor of San Isidor, in the large and important island of Luzon.

The Captain-General at Manila commands also the Caroline and Marianne islands, but these require many troops, and his effective strength is put down by our military authorities as 864 officers and 19,238 men. Since this aggregate of over 20,000 men lessened by the small deductions for the two other groups, is apparently notable, unaided, to restore order in the Philippines, we must infer that the insurrection is formidable. The archipelago is extensive, stretching through a distance of perhaps 300 miles and although hardly a third of its islands are inhabited, or perhaps 400 of them, yet these include some in which the tribes seem

to be practically independent. It is true that the present uprising ap pears to be concentrated, the chief stronghold of the rebels being in Cavite; but for that reason the wider spread of the insurrection through a group which has millions of people would become very serious. Spain has used the Philippines much as she has used Cuba, as a sheer source of reve nue for herself. More than a century ago she made a Government monopoly of the tobacco crop, which is a leading product, and by laws requiring the districts to furnish certain quantities of the leaf, practically compelled the inhabitant to devote himself to that at the Government's arbitrary price for the leaf. Capitation taxes. too, are levied on the natives as well as on European residents, though on the former they are less heavy.

The revolt in the Philippines is incomparably less well fitted out than the Cuban in numbers, organization, and resources, but the islands are at a greater distance from Spain, and will divert forces that she needs desperately elsewhere.

A Yale Judge on the Jury System.

The United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, Prof. W. K. TOWNSEND of the Yale Law School, discusses in the current number of the Forum some proposed changes in the methods of trying cases in the Federal courts. These changes are intended to lessen the powers of the Judge in jury trials. In many of the Southern and Western States the Judge is required by law to give his instructions to the tury only in writing, and to confine those instructions to legal propositions without commenting on the facts of the case In New York and in most of the Eastern States, as well as in the Federal courts throughout the Union, the Judge is allowed greater latitude, and, as in England, may aid the jury by such reference to the evidence and such comments upon it as will lead to a distinct comprehension of the questions at issue, and the bearing of the testimony which has been adduced in the course of the trial.

The latter method of proceeding gives the most satisfactory results in the opinion of

Judge Townsend, who says: "The practice in those courts where the Judge may salat in the examination of witnesses, direct verdicts, rame special questions, comment upon the evidence and in certain cases and under special limitations en and not put in the form of a direction as a matter of law, seems to furnish the hest possible solution of the problem of the preservation of the system and the attainment of justice.

1 "It is impracticable to formulate in advance any

rule of general application as to the extent to which Judges should comment upon evidence. Much must be left to Judicial discretion. When it is exceeded the remedy may be applied by the appellate court. But a hard and fast rule, such as is suggested in the proposed act of Congress, forbidding an expression of opinion in any case, could hardly fall to sometimes be absolutely subversive of justice. The varied and constantly changing conditions of causes counsel, court, and jury require such elasticity of practice, such reciprocat aids and checks, and such cdaptability of pro-cedure as cannot be provided for by the rigid bounds of statutory enactments. If the jury system is to continue to find favor, it must keep pace with the development of society and be scapted to the exigencies of particular cases. It must be free from the trans-

meis of legislation. A similar view was expressed in an able paper on the jury system, written some sumably employs a staff of clerks and assist- years ago by Judge HENRY B. BROWN of the United States District Court at Detroit. walk into his office and say to these young | now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The continued | Conservative journal printed at the capital, and come to use the ballot, I want you to re- efficiency of trial by jury, in his estimation, member that the ballot was not given to must depend largely upon continuing the power of the presiding Junie many despicable.

The title of President does not fit Gen. M. A.

The title of President does not fit Gen. M. A. power of the presiding Judge fairly and those considerations arising upon the evineeded advice from such a source, or that dence, which should control them in their | Cano; he is a dictator and a despoiler; there is

deliberations and determination. Deprived of this power, the Judge becomes only an instrument for preserving order and a reader of abstract propositions of law, while the jury are without that assistance which always materially helps them to a just conclusion, while it need not influence them in the least in the exercise of their own distinctive function of passing upon the questions of fact in the case.

We agree with Judge Townsend, therefore, in opposing any legislative limitation upon the action of Judges presiding over jury trials. He suggests, moreover, an interesting question as to the constitutional power thus to limit the functions of the judiciary, saying:

" Is there not involved in the constitutional right of trial by jury the right to such trial substantially as i existed at common law? And does not such guar antee extend equally to the powers of the Judge? If this be so, it would not be competent for the legisla-tive authority to so abridge his powers as to demy him the common law right to advise the jury as to the ex lence and to comment or express his opinion on th

As to this suggestion, it should be remembered that the great purpose of the constitutional guarantee of the right of trial by jury is to keep the power of deciding questions of fact in common-law cases in the nands of the old-fashioned common law tribunal of twelve men; so that it may well be doubted whether the constitutional right of trial by jury in American jurisprudence has really any reference to the conduct of the Judge.

The London National Review on Arbitration.

We have pointed out on several occasions that Americans who desire to learn, not the opinions of powerless minorities, but the views of influential Englishmen belonging to the dominant Unionist party, would do well to read the leading article, entitled 'Episodes of the Month." in the London National Review. Especially interesting are the comments made by the author of this article in the September number on the permanent international tribunal of arbitration, which it has been proposed to estabish by treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Approval is expressed of the objections to such a tribunal suggested by Lord attssell in his address delivered at Albany before the American Bar Association. Lord Rus-SELL signified, it will be remembered, his personal preference for a tribunal ad hoc, which might be agreed upon as each question arose. He was apprehensive, he said that the judges constituting a permanent tribunal would not long command public confidence, owing to the enormous interests involved in their decisions, and the passions excited by them. In his opinion it was also to be feared that, if there were a standing court of nations, there would be a strong temptation to put forward unfounded claims. He was inclined, finally, to think that in delicate questions neutral mediation would be a more suitable instrument for preserving peace than would arbitration.

While sharing these misgivings, the writer of "Episodes of the Month" recognizes that the maintenance of peace between the great English-speaking nations is a matter of such transcendent moment that, in spite of the incidental risks, the experiment of permanent arbitration should be tried, provided there is a deep, widespread, and fervent desire for it in the United States. But where, he asks, shall one look for the evidences of such a desire? Not, as he perceives, among the New England college professors and half-dozen Anglophil journals, who, whenever a dispute arises, take for granted that England must be right and their own country wrong. Such persons are not only viewed by sagacious Englishmen with good-natured contempt but positively distiked as mislead-The information wanted by sensible men in London is information touching the wishes and convictions of the great body of the American people, which wishes and convictions are certain to be reflected in the Federal legislature, which is the warmaking power. There is but one way of which is, of course, indispensable to Eng lish statesmen, and that is to examine carefully those American newspapers which, whenever international questions like those affecting Hawaii and Venezuela come to the front, have been found to announce with unerring accuracy the feelings and opinions

of the great mass of American citizens. Adopting this course, the National Reviewer has been unable to discover any proofs of a desire for a tribunal of permanent arbitration on the part of the great body of our people. He has learned that the cry for permanent arbitration proceeds from an insignificant minority, composed of the very men who at first denounced Mr. OLNEY for demanding that the Venezuelan boundary dispute should be referred to arbitrators and who insisted that a special sanctity at tached to the bogus Schomburgk line. When that line was abandoned by Lord Salisbury himself, this handful of Anglophils still protested that, in order to induce Great Britain to perform an act of justice to a weak South American republic by submitting the whole of the debatable land to arbi tration, we ought to bind ourselves to refer all future controversies in which we should

be directly interested to a similar tribunal The Venezuela question is one that directly concerns only Venezuela and Great Britain. Our sole connection with it is that the Monroe doctrine binds us not to see injustice done to any of the republics on this continent by any foreign power; and to this end we have declared that not by violence but by arbitration should the boundary dispute be settled. In that dispute we do not figure as one of the principal parties, but simply as the next friend of one of the contestants. When we have a controversy of our own with Great Britain there will be time enough, as Lord RUSSELL and the National Reviewer practically concur with THE SEN in thinking, to consider the expediency of referring the matter to a tribunal specially organized for the occasion

"I do not think," remarked Mr. BRYAN some days ago, "that it is going to require a great deal of talk in this campaign." upon he continued to talk with more than his usual volume and apparently to his great satisfaction. Is he talking for some other campaign or for posterity, or in uncontrolisble respons to his imperious yearning for talk?

President CARO of the republic of Colombia has suppressed nearly all the leading journals in the country. He began his war upor he press early in July last. He first suppressed El Republicana, then El Derecho, and next El Delaite, and thus got rid of three brave critics who had annoyed him. In August he fright ened a number of the leaser papers, and compelled them to keep quiet about him. This month he has suppressed La Campana, La Republica, the organ of the Liberal party in the isthmus. There is not now a newspaper in the republic that dares to find fault with his ad-

no liberty under his rule; he has greatly in jured his country. He has never been out of trouble during the two years in which he has held office. There was a sanguinary revolt against him last year, and for months past he as lived in apprehension of a revolution. He deserves to be turned out of office. The editors would probably have driven him out if he had not got the advantage of them by suppressing their papers.

The Troy Press, which presumably spoke by authority, says that Senator MURPHY's health has somewhat improved, but it is not it a condition that will enable him to engage actively in the pending campaign. "Accordingly, he will not attend the Buffalo Convention, or attempt to direct its action." That means, we suppose, that Senator MURPHY wants to keep under cover until the free-silver storm is over; but, however it may be with his physical health, his political health will be in desperate condition because of his skulking while the battle for honesty is waging. How blind such a man can be!

It is to the great shame of Arkansas that nobody puts any confidence in the returns of last Monday's election as expressive of the real sentiment of the citizens of the State. Its reputation for dishonesty in counting is deplorable.

No honest man will unjustly criticise the management of the office of the Interior during the Hon. Hort Smirn's administration of it.—North Florida Cificen.

Of course, no honest man will criticise anybody or anything unjustly. Neither will an honest man go stumping through a State in advocacy of views which he proclaims as his steadfast convictions, and a few months afterward proceed to eat his own words by supporting a directly contrary doctrine, which he had denounced as victous and dangerous. The Hon. HOKE SMITH, as a pretended gold man, who is advocating the election of a silver candidate on a silver platform, is thoroughly dishonest and unfit for any office of trust.

"I want you to remember that that ballot was not given to you by any man who employs you. That ballot was given to you by law: you had it before he employed you. It will be yours after your employ ment ceases. You do not tell him that the second second go to your opinion that the property of the coording to your opinion to right to tell him that as he has to tell you that you will have to quit working for him if you do not vote as he wants you to."—
Bryan at Checago.

Rot! A man has a right to employ whom he pleases, and the employee to work for whom he pleases; and, of course, both can and do vote as they please. But if the employee pleases to vote for BRYAN, and BRYAN is elected, it will not be necessary for him to throw up his job because his employer is not also for cheap money and repudiation. The chances are that for a long period there will be no employment obtainable by him any where; and the certainty is that for years to come wages will be reduced by a half, for the reduction of their purchasing power by a half amounts to that. Are there fools among workingmen so hopeless that they

At intervals of from six minutes to half an hour Col. PAT DONAN, standing upon his head on the summit of Mount Shasta, or stand ing pat and rampant within some gophernaunted dell in the Banana Belt, uplifts a column of visible speech and makes the pillars of heaven vant to go on strike. The motto which Col. Par DONAN is now whispering until the air gets black in the face is "Silver and salvation." not be inferred from this legend, however closely it is pinned upon the Colonel's lips, that it means that he is irreverent or that he really regards silver as entitled to rank with salvation, financial, moral, or mental. The fact is that he finds that "s" is a letter pecu-liarly fitted to his style of elecution; and when he has yoked two s's together he is the happlest man in hearing. Yet, to prevent misunderstanding, would it not be well for him to amend his motto by substituting for "salvation" some harmless necessary word like soap," or "slump." It would make no difference to him as long as he had his quota of s's, and some of his admirers might be edified by the revision. The Hon. JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN keeps

up a valorous voice, but even with the aid of his lieutenant and ancient, the Hon, Jack Ohinn, he has a large job on his hands in Ken tucky. How sweetly Col. CHINN sang at Chicago after the nomination; sang the inspiring lines, so appropriate to the occasion, "Oh. Loun. There Is Trouble in the Land," while the eye lids of Mr. Buyan flickered with pleas-Col. CHINN'S face is hard and songless now, and not a crack of melody breaks its bleak expanse. Mr. BLACKBURN still has his voice, but it's only a 16 to 1 voice, about fifty-three per cent, of the old organ, Even the greatest of the silver orators of Kenucky, the Hon. Hez Lung, quavers pitifully, and constantly falls below his record. There is trouble in the land, and the Kentucky silver men have a deal of it, more than their share.

We have received a pamphlet containing the programme of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati for the coming year, and refer to it because of the striking and, so far as we know, unique standard for admission and course of which it prescribes. Besides their training in English, candidates for this college must be able to read Hebrew fluently and correctly, and must have a thorough knowledge of Hebrew and Aramaic grammars. The course of study in the languages of the Semitic peoples includes, besides general Hebrew and Aramaic, elementary and advanced Syriac, Assyrian, Arabic, Ethiopic and Rabbinic Hebrew, and Talmudic Aramaic. We find in the list of alumni of the college the names of many distinguished rabbis, who therefore have conthrough a course in Semitic philology more extensive than any provided by the universities and Christian divinity schools with which we are acquainted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The notice in last aturday's papers concerning the apparition of Our Lady of Guadalupe states that in consequence of his expressed disbellef in the reality of the appariti Eduardo Sanchez y Camacho, Bishop of Tamaulipas, has been forced to resign. I have before me the Album de la Coronacion de la Sma Virgen de Guadalupe," published in the City of Mexico last year for the use of the pilgrims who visited the famous shrine during the celebration which took place in the month of October, 1895.

On page 183 of this album I find this testimony is ille of the handwriting of the Hishop of Tamau. "Debbora y ludith fueron figuras de la Santis ma Virgen de Guadalupe, nuestria Tierna Madre Reine y Senora. +Eduardo, Obpo de Tampas." Th translation is: "Deborah and Judith were the types of the Most Holy Virgin of Guadalupe, our tender mothr, queen, and lady."

There are twenty-eight Bishops in Mexico, and in the album may be found twenty-eight different dec-larations in favor of Our Lady of Guadalupe which were called forth on the occasion of the coronation of the famous picture at Guadalupe in October, 1893 The Mexican people of all classes are, above all things, most devoted to the Virgin of Guadalupe. No visitor to Mexico has failed to be impressed with that fact Now, just where and by whom the "flerce discus sion" is being carried on would be very interesting

ONE WHO VISITED THE SHRINE AT GUADALUPE. NEW YORK, Sept. S.

Borrowing Trouble. m the Memphix Commercial Appeal.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 2. - In the event of Bryan's election and the appointment of Senator Jones to a Cabi net position, who will succeed the latter in the Bryan.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. He secured the nomination At the silver convolution By the fervid agitation Of his chin. He has travelled through the nation and disturbed the population by the loud worlderation of his lungs. Since Vermont's tate demonstration He is making his migration To his Western reservation On his ear.

With the whole congiomeration, Popocratic aggregation, it will not be supported by the support of the support o

EQUAL RIGHTS IGNORED.

To the Hen. John McAuley Palmer, National Democratic Nominee for the Of-fice of President of the United States. HONORED SIR: Should you be chosen for our next President I trust that in your inaugural address you will make some mention of the thirty-five millions of citizens in this boasted republic that are wholly unrepresented, in viclation of every principle of our Government. Among them are a class of educated, law-abid ing citizens, who contribute large sums in the way of taxes annually to the national Treasury and exercise a beneficent influence on society in

In the name of the large class I represent urge you to recommend Congress to pass a sixteenth amendment to the national Constitution forbidding the several States to make sex a qualification for the exercise of the right of

The qualification we do need is one of education, compelling all who vote to read and write the English language intelligently without distinction of sex, color, or nationality. This would be a measure of safety against foreign ignorance and native indifference, and in no way conflict with our cherished theory of universal suffrage, as it is a qualification easily attainable by all our native citizens. It would take the thousands of foreigners landing on our shores at least five years to read and write intelligently in the English language, and thus prolong the time from the steerage to the polls. This change in the basis of suffrage should be made before the dawn of the twentieth century

for the safety of the republic. The Democratic party has as yet made no declarations in regard to the enfranchisement of woman; thus far it has maintained a profound and reverential silence. It may be that the gentlemen of that party reflect the opinion of the great Roman General who said: highest tribute you can pay Casar's wife is never to mention her name."

The Republican party has had a few pusillanmous planks in its platforms, all sound, signifring nothing.

Should your recommendation to Congress secure the desired amendment it would enable you to issue a "Proclamation of Emancipation," giving political freedom to 35,000,000 of

This act of justice would give you osition on the page of history as the first President of the United States who recognized the grand declarations of the fathers, so long considered mere "glittering generalities," as the living principles of our Government. Respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON. Honorary President of the National Suffrage

26 WEST SIXTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I write for inform ion on these points: First-if the price of labor is not advanced by free coinage, how can the price of commodities, which are the product of labor, be advanced by free coinage?

Second-If under free coinage a silver dollar is full legal tender, how can it be worth less than 100 cents? rif it is not full legal tender, how would a sliver basis be possible? Third-liow much redeemable currency can be

maintained at par in circulation on a gold basis under average conditions for each million dollars of gold in the United States without exceeding a safe limit? PHILIP MINOR, Gold Digger.

QUARTZBURG, Idaho, Sept. 1, 1. The prices of manufactured articles, until wages advanced, would advance only by as much as the raw materials employed in making them advanced, with the addition of whatever profit the manufacturer dared to put on below the point at which he would be undersold by foreign competitors. Raw materials would advance at once to the equivalent in silver of their gold price in foreign markets. So would sugar, coffee, tes, flour, butter, choose, and all article

of food. 2. Every dollar is worth 100 cents but the silver dollar, whether legal tender or not, would be worth 100 cents only in silver.

3. At present we have a gold reserve of \$100, 000,000, against a paper and silver currency of \$1,000,000,000. How much less would be sare

The Course for Patriots

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: The nomination of a genuine Democratic ticket at Indianapolis will give old line and sound-money Democrats an opportunity to vote for men who can at least be reited upon to represent and carry out the principles of their party. It is a serious question, however, whether in the grave emergency with which we are confront ed it is politic or even safe for any good citizen of whatever party to vote other than the licklinier ticket. With a candidate of the calibre of Bryan cavorting around the country waging a war of venomous only result in bringing about an era of rula and revo lution is it safe for a good citizen to simply vote the sound Democratic ticket and feel that he has done his whole duty toward averting a possible calamity? I answer, decidedly No. The arguments poured forth by Bryan appeal during these hard times to the

dissatisfied people throughout the country who are ready for any kind of a change, and it seems to me that the surest way to avert the threatening danger is to vote directly for McKinley and roll up such a majority for sound money as will crush this mistake cry for free coluage of silver, together with all that is sure to follow. The tone of Bryan's utterances since the Indian

spolis ticket has been nominated convinces me tha Brysn, Tillman, and Aligeld would not stop short o inciting another French revolution, and that in this anarchistic trio we have the material for another Danton, Marat, and Robespierre, though happily our trio have not the material in the American people for another French revolution, FAR ROCKAWAY, Sept. 4.

The Situation in Utlea.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Being an old and always interested reader of THE SUN, I have the pleasure to state that this town, the home of Horatio Seymour, Roscoe Conkling, Francis Kernan, and other leaders. will show a decided Democratic slump. Many oldtime Democrats have renounced the rabid and dan papers in Utica, one a bired tool of the silver crowd, and the other a Sunday paper, are the only support ers of Bryan, Altgeld, Tillman, and Populists and farmers in the country about here, in Onelda and Herkimer counties, are on the fence, many of the Democrats are undecided; no Republicans can be found to go for free silver, and at last all will vote for McKinley and Hobart. JACKBONIAN. Urica, Sept. 6.

Still Firm for True Democracy.

From the Albany Argus (Dem.). Year after year the Democrats of the Green Moun-ain State have met the enemy, held their own, and every now and then made inroads. They have set an example of firmness for the Democracy of the nat If they have fallen back this year, it is that they de-cline to follow a false standard, or to led astray by false lights into the quagmire of Populism or the abyas of repudiation.

Making Noise, Not Votes,

From the Petersburg Daily Index-Appeal (Dem.). It cannot be questioned that the free-sliver ent has received a severe blow at a critical moment. some weeks past the managers of the Silver party have been arousing a great deal of enthusiasm and making enough noise to be heard around the world but the result in Vermont shows that they have not

The Puzzle That Came Too Late. From the Chicago Times Herald, Bad Grover Cleveland written that letter two years

ago, or even one year ago, there might not hav need of an Indianapolis Convention. Mr. Cleveland's slience was a vital factor in bringing about the nomination of W. J. Bryan and the nullification of Demo eratic principles in the Chicago Convention platforn

The Meaning of the Vermont Result. From the St. Paul Globe (Dem.). The increase of the majority in Vermont above the

this United States when the people come to pass upon good deal of a surprise party. Its One Gleam of Intelligence. From the St. Louis Republic. The Chicago Convention did not expect the support

No Sectionalism. From the Galveston Patty News, 5it down on the man who talks sectionalism BROOKLYN'S BAD WATER.

The Hot Weather Said to Be Responsible Since the flushing of the mains began in Brook

yn there has been a slight improvement in the condition of the water. Just what the trouble with the water is will not be definitely known until the chemists who are making an analysis submit their report. Deputy Water Purveyor Decker made this statement yesterday: "We always flush the mains. It may do some

good, but the trouble is not wholly there, if it be there at all. The only way the mains could be a source of danger would be by the existence of vegetable matter in them, and that must come to them from the sources of supply. I live myself in the Bedford district, and for days the water we got could not be used. It has improved much within a day or two, and this morning I concluded to drink it. I found it had a mouldy flavor, and that is due to vegetation, but I regarded it as wholesome. I do not think there is really any remedy.

"You can clean your reservoirs and streams."

You can clean your reservoirs and streams now, and next year the chances are they will be as bad as ever. That is the experience of men who, like myself, have been in the water business for thirty years. In Denver, where the supply is the best in America, they have the greatest difficulty in keeping vegetation out of the water. I attribute the bad water we have had mostly to the intense heat we had a few weeks ago. Such a heat causes the vegetation in the sources of supply to decay quickly, and a bad taste, a bad color, and a bad smell are the results. In the West we used to be troubled greatly in the summer time with the water supply, the results being precisely the same as they are here.

ply, the results being precisely the same as they are here.

"It is all nonsense to say," continued Mr. Decker, "that the sewage in houses has anything to do with the condition of the water. There are few places where the pressure is less than five or ten pounds, and with such a pressure it would be an impossibility for sewage to get mixed up with the water. With cooler weather, however, the water will visibly improve. As for the mains, I can only say that if there is any vegetation in them the fact of their being closed up does not improve the water; rather makes matters worse. Water, to be good, needs light and air and activity. In some places, like Wilmington, Del., it is thrown up in the air so as to spread it out and improve it."

CYCLISTS WANT THE BOULEVARD. Proposed Exclusion of Business Wagons Laid Before the Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday Alderman Robinson presented a resolution prohibiting the use of the Western Boulevard by trucks and business wagons. The resolution was introduced as the result of the protests made by bicyclists who frequent the Boulevard and who allege that the heavy trucking has not only destroyed the thoroughfare but that the great wagon traffic is a menace to the lives of the wheelmen. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets. It is as follows:

the Committee on Streets. It is as follows:

Whereas. The heavy traffic up and down the Boulevard, on the west side of the city, is a source of annoyance to the residents of that thoroughfare and danger to drivers of light wagons and riders of bloyeles; and.

Whereas. The Western Boulevard is the only thoroughfare for the bicyclists and the drivers of light wagons on the westside of the city; and, Whereas. It is known that drivers of heavy vehicles take pleasure in running into bicycle riders, with the object of annoying them, and frequently causing serious accidents; and, Whereas. The public and the press of this city demand the restriction of some thoroughfares on the west side of the city for the use of drivers of light wagons and bicyclists; therefore, be it.

Resolved. Section 1. That on and after Oct. 1, 1809, all trucks, express wagons, vans, and business vehicles shail be excluded from the Western Boulevard north of Fifty-ninth street to 125th street, save and except for the space of one bioor, under a penalty of \$5 for each offence.

Section 2, All ordinances or parts of ordi-

Section 2. All ordinances or parts of ordipances inconsistent or conflicting with the pro-visions of this act are hereby repealed.

SISTER HILDEGARDE'S ARRIVAL. The New Princess of the Sisters of St.

Dominic Will Take Charge To-day. Sister Hildegards of the Sisters of St. Dominic, who has recently been elected Princess of the Dominican Order of the East, with headquarters at 137 to 143 Second street, did not arrive in this city yesterday as was expected. ter Hildegarde has been Mother Superior of St. Mary's Academy at Newburgh for thirteen years, and it was her rejuctance to resign the upervision of this institution which caused her delay in reaching here. A telegram was received from her yesterday saying that she had decided to remain to open the academy for the last time and would not be here till to-day.

The Sisters of St. Dominic is one of the oldest orders in this country. The department of the East, extending as far west as Michigan, embraces in its jurisdiction eighteen convents. Eight of these are in New York State, and three are in this city. The convent on Second street, which is the headquarters of the order, was established over fifty years ago. Mother Augustine was the Princess of the order when the convent was established. At her death Mother Hyacinthe was elected to fill the vacancy, Mother Hyacinthe died on Aug. 17, after holding the office for nineteen years.

Sister Hidegarde was born in Covington, Ky, and took her religious vows a year after entering the convent on Second street. Twenty-two years of her life were spent here. Thirteen Years ago she established St. Mary's Academy The Sisters of St. Dominic is one of the oldest

years ago she established St. Mary's Academy at Newburgh and became its Mother Superior.

WAR ON CENTRAL PARK RATS. They Eat the Other Animals' Feed-An

Effort to Exterminate Them Begun,

A campaign against the huge rats which have feasted and fattened latterly upon the feed in the Central Park manageric was begun yesterday. For several years the rats have been numerous about the managerie, but not until recently did they begin to feast on the preserves of the animals confined there. At present the prairie dogs are nimost dispossessed of their vil. age west of the elephant house, and the rabbit warren is honeycombed with ratholes. There

warren is honeycombed with ratholes. There are apparently more rats than either prairie dogs or rabbits. There are ratholes all over the hills around the managerie too.

Director Smith determined yesterday to make a desperate attempt to reduce their number. The Park's crack rat-killing fox terriers Nellie and Jack were taken out by "Billy" Snyder, the elephant keeper, and Phil Holmes, the deer keeper. The bear keeper, "Paddy "Maron, connected a hose with the faucet and dragged it to the top of the hill, just north of the hyena cage. There are nearly twenty rat holes there, and Maron began to fill them with water. The two dogs were held where they could see the rats as they emerged from the holes dripping with water, and they made short work of them. In about an hour thirty-two rats were killed by the dogs. The war will be continued hereafter.

How He Narrowly Escaped Drowning Off the Florida Coast. From the Philadelphia Inquires

QUAY'S FISHING STORY.

"I have not been so near death since the war," said Senator Quay yesterday at the Walton, "as I was last week after catching that 263 pound tarpon off the Florida coast."

"How is that?" asked Senator Penrose, who, with Judge Durham, ex Sheriff Connell, Senator Thomas, and a number of other anti-combine leaders, had gathered to discuss politics.

gathered to discuss politics.

"It was this way," said Senator Quay, with his quiet amile. "I hooked the tarpon and made ready for a long struggle to land him. Curiously enough he did not adopt the usual factics of running to sea, but began a series of somersaults out of the water. He jumped shout fifteen times, sometimes going up twelve feet. In five minutes he had quit, and I pulled him alongside the boat, where he lay quietly. Then I noticed that I had a very poor hold on him with the ook, and the boatman jabbed his guff hook into his Immediately he resumed activity as he was hauled aboard. We were in a little fourteen-foot skiff, and the tarpon at once took possession. He jumped up and down at a furious rate, knocked me over, and nearly broke my leg; then he jumped up and hit the gunwale of the boat and tipped it over until the water poured in. If it had not happened that at the same time he knocked the boatman down, who fell theredge of the boat and partially righted it, we should have all bren in the water.

"The tide was running out very fast, and if we had turned over the boat would have drifted to sea, and we should have certainly drowned. I was never so hear death since the war. I got to one end of the boat and managed to right it, but the tarpon kept jumping up and down and we expected him to creak the loat in two. Fortunately he got caught under the seats, which confined him, but his struggles con-tinued, and I thought he would certainly break the stand capsia vine boat. Fortunately he normal shows what is to be expected in every part of soon for this. All this happened in a short time, but they were auxious moments, and I am free to say that I was never so scared in my life."

Auxirian Government to be Then you went home, I suppose," remarked

"No," said Senator Quay, with a quiet smile. "We started for another tarpon." The Goal in Sight.

From the Chicago Record.
"Your husband seems to be making money." Yes; he says that by next summer he will be rich enough for somebo ly in the family to have hay fever."

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Residence Which Wentthy Mr. Ban bour Is to Bulld in Washington, From the Indiana, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. Mr. A. L. Barbour, the asphalt king, intends to erect a private residence in Washington which shah rival any manson

ever built in New York and on w there shall be absolutely no limit of cost of He intends to creet the most aand beautiful private residence in the ma capital. And all because he does not carback yard of some prospective no Visitors to Washington are a ally takes

out to Fourteenth street and are a Harbour Castle. It is an imposing stone ated on the top of a gentle ened by coxtly parks, and comms
view of the city, which seem
Here Mr. Barbour and his fam
Washington, which is only rarbour and her daughters usual
ter at their Fifth avenur result
and their summers at their cost
Hudson or sailing the sens it
few years ago thief Justice i
house, paying \$30,000 a year.
Barbour Castle was the sate
private residence of the Presultates when a bill was introsession of Congress providing
residence of the Chief Executive
tive with his family, while the ated on the top of a gentle en-

Senator John Sherman of 10 property which adjoins the hand rounding Mr. Barbour's home has never been willing to sell a Keeently Mr. Sherman decided of houses on the land belonging unfortunately, the houses when man proposes to eract will front Barbour's property. Consequent beautiful view which Barbour's from almost every window will by a row of tail houses, and in-the prospect, which now delights to oon be nothing to be see out the flat roofs of Mr. Sh the very prosaic details of do back yards of the Sherman i it is understood, sought to t

man's property, and Mr. Sherm purchase Mr. Barbour's property, theman would sell.

Mrs. Barbour intends spendin hereafter in Washington aimost as the Barbours are faulunisty Barbour has instructed a leaning intends spending Harbour has instructed a read of the tests to prepare plans for a new reside owns a large tract of property in the city of Red Top, President 5 wedan, whome. This ground commands, if pose a better view of Washington than the Castle, and here a new castle will be be from all threats of coming back yards.

MONES WHO OWN MILLIONS The Richest Religious Order in the World

Has Its Home in Canada. From the Chicago Eccord. If boasts of Canadians are well founded, the

two wealthlest institutions in America are the Bank of Montreal and the Seminary of St. Sale pice. They both stand upon the little square known as Place d'Armes, where Malsonneuve, the founder of the city, had a hand-to-hand fight with the sayages and which for heatly two cenworld.
The seminary of St. Sulpice is much elder

and was founded in 1041 by Jean Jacques Old The venerable structure at present occupi dates from 1657, and is as quaint an example of Notre Dame, which is under the ch of Notre Dame, which is under the ch Sulpician monks, the most elaborate a haps the largest eccle-lastical struc-North America. It will seat 10,000 without crowding and can accommoda more. It has the finest chime of belis 6 lea, the largest known as Le Gros I weighing 20,000 pounds. I believe it weighing 20,000 pounds. I believe there are only two larger in use in the world. The errerior of Notre Dame is plant and severe, but the interior is excessively ornate.

The wealth of the Sulpician monks is variously estimated from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000 to \$60,000 to \$60,000

subject. They employ a man of business tabox after their financial affairs and collective, rents, and he requires the assistance of twelve clerks and booksepers. There are only sity corporate members of the order, and that number is never exceeded. If one of the brothers dies the vacancy is filled from among the ordinary brethren by some proceeding known only to themselves. It is a very close corporation, and the Canadians regard it with misterious awe. In addition to the seminary for the education of priests, the Subjetians lave several other schools, a bospital and an asymmin in Montreal, and they have collects in faithmore and Efficont Mills, Md. They own on of the higgest banks in Canada, the finest histories property in the city of Montreal belongs in them, and they are said to have ever large the vestments in the United States, besides a vast amount of well-paying securities stacked awar in their vauits. They are certainly the richest religious order in the world.

SUNBEAMS.

-Public protest is being made in the Province of Quebec against the mode of puntshment to the re refractory pupils are made -One of the possibilities of the Northwest is

Illustrated in the exhibition at Albany, or, of coffee plant grown in that State and well laden with berries -Near Jeffersonville, Ind., a syclist applied his brake just as the fore tire was pure tired and his

was hurled from the machine and had to be taked home on a train. -Blood potenting, the result of the prick of a has pin several months ago, has so enfectivel a young

woman of New Albany, Ind., that it is feared she will not recover. -Many Indian relies have recently been found on land belonging to George Wilson of Port of Ontario. From their nature it is concluded that a battle must have taken place there. Smelts are running in such numbers in

Bellingham Bay, Wash., that quantities of them

scoop nets just as the tide turns to the eth. They run to the very borders of the high water.

-The managers of the louis district fair in Michigan have arranged as the netwo attractions monetary question. They advertise, to place of the usual calloon ascension or special prize for seedling fruits, "Republican and Sound motor"

Day," for one day's programme, and for the next Democratic and Free-silver Day. -Whatcomb, Wash,, hungers on a covis Inlet found on Nelson Island at and faint, prostrate at the entransough shelter there. He went the le atmatch and a spark from it fell lute a next ker of powder on the floor, which exploded, weeked the shanty, and almost killed him.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Russia's oldest regiment, the Lin

anniversary telegraphed its

senior French Regiment, the San Princess Catherine Youriews. Alexander II. of Bussia is his riage with the Princess Dolgwar engaged to Count Hosen de La second son of the Prince of 2 Bristol has the oldest paten outside of London in the Th of gold and allver tickets were t ting to every performance ever a Though quarantine was pro-England by the santrary law-Solent were put out of been maintained for twenty staff of medical attendants a because no one thought of r A Naboth's vineyard is ir. in the roadway running to gates at Osborne, which belo District Council, Some Soure council a part of her estate to votr site as an equivalent ferred to get lis water cillors auggest that the il-

observations could be made the enemy's fire. A ballier and 46 feet in vertical disa point 5,500 varis away kept at a height of 2,000 for taining over 10,000 bull only three small holes, n working, were found whe The inference is drawn that loons can be used to advantage at that